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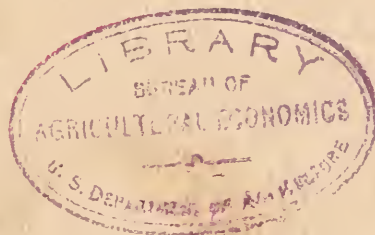
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LAS ANIMAS CO.

LAND USE  
in  
EASTERN LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, COLORADO  
76 TOWNSHIPS

Based on  
a  
Field Survey



Land Utilization Program  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

April 1, 1938







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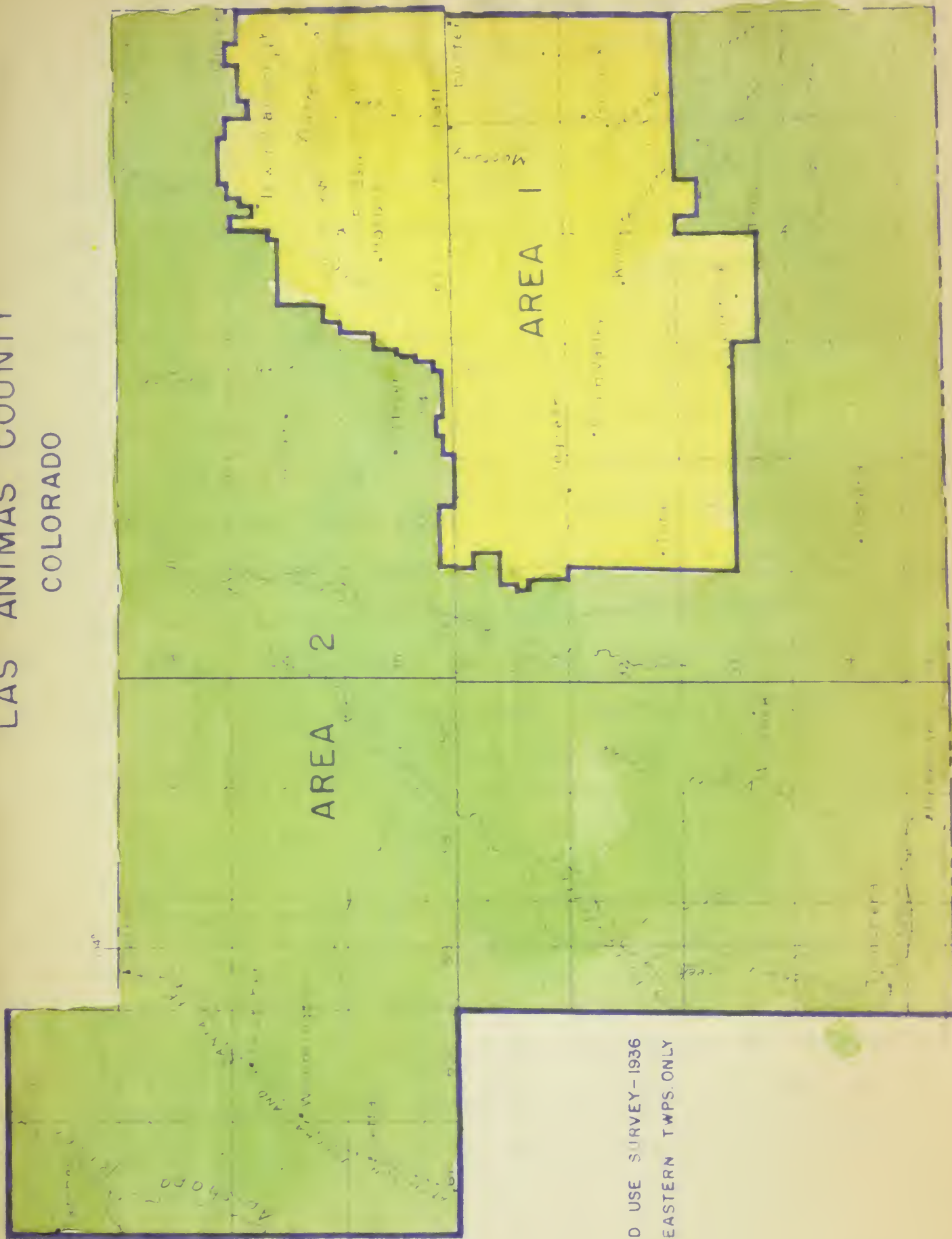
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## INTRODUCTION



LAS ANIMAS COUNTY  
COLORADO



LAND USE SURVEY - 1936

76 EASTERN TWPS. ONLY



## NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE SURVEY

In 1936, operating under funds allotted by the Resettlement Administration, a comprehensive land use survey was made of the 76 eastern townships of Las Animas county. This county is one of the 14 southeastern Colorado counties designated in the "dust bowl" area of the state.

In this county, as in the other counties of this area, the continued drought had its disastrous effects upon the farm operators: few crops had been produced for several years; livestock operators had been forced to sell large numbers of their stock; the number of people on relief rolls was large and a considerable number of persons were leaving the county, seeking new homes.

No adequate inventory of the natural and human resources of the county existed. This information is necessary to determine what land use and social adjustments are needed.

## METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

In conducting this survey, every operator in the 76 eastern townships was contacted and a schedule\* of his farm operations taken. In addition to the schedule, a plat was made of all land under his control. On this plat the actual land use was designated. This information was then transferred to a large county map. A complete land use picture of the entire county was thus obtained.

\*Sample schedule in Appendix B





When this information had all been gathered in the field, it was sent to the Regional Office at Amarillo and placed in final form.

#### COOPERATION WITH COLORADO EXTENSION SERVICE

The Colorado State Extension Service held a county planning meeting in Las Animas county on January 12, 1938. At that time, a representative group of farmers met with members of the Extension Service and discussed their problems.

Through the courtesy of the Extension Service, the results of the meeting are included in Appendix C.

#### DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY

1. Land within operating units:

Under some type of organized management. Land that is either owned or leased by the operator.

2. Land outside operating units:

Not under any type of organized management.

3. Crop land:

Land planted to crops at the time the survey was made.

4. Pasture land:

Land that maintains its native cover.

5. Idle land:

Plowed land that is under organized management, but is not being utilized for growing of crops.



6. Fallow land:

Land that is tilled and allowed to lay idle prior to seeding wheat or other crops.

7. Open pasture:

Land that maintains its native cover and is not under organized management.

8. Abandoned crop land:

Land that has been plowed and is not under organized management.

9. Small grain:

Small grain is virtually all wheat.

10. Livestock operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of livestock.

11. Crop operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of crops.

12. General operator:

A farm operator whose income is approximately 50 percent from livestock and 50 percent from crops.

13. Non-resident owner:

An individual who owns land within a county, but who resides in another county, state or foreign country.

14. Resident owner:

An individual who owns the land upon which he resides.



15. Corporation owner:

Land that is owned by a corporation. (Insurance companies, railroads, etc.)

16. Non-resident operator in the county:

Operator who farms land in the county of his residence, but does not reside on the farm.

17. Non-resident operator out of county;

Operator who farms land in a county other than that of his residence.

18. Resident operator:

Operator who lives on the unit he operates.



LAND USE DATA





## CLIMATE

Climate in eastern Las Animas county is typical of that found throughout the Southern High Plains. It is a region of light rainfall, with several years of drought often occurring in succession. Temperatures vary greatly as the seasons change. Although summer temperatures are high during the day, nights are cool. In addition, a brisk wind movement reduces the heat in the summer months. In the winter, temperatures well below zero are common. However, low humidity prevails, making the cold less intense.

## TOPOGRAPHY

The topography, with the exception of an area in the east central part of the county, is rough and broken. It is cut up by many ravines and small mesas. On the map that accompanies this report there are designated two areas according to land use practices. In the east central part of the county is a rolling sandy area that is intensely cropped. This is shown on the map as Area 1.

Area 2 includes that part of the county that is rough and broken. This area is used chiefly for the production of livestock.



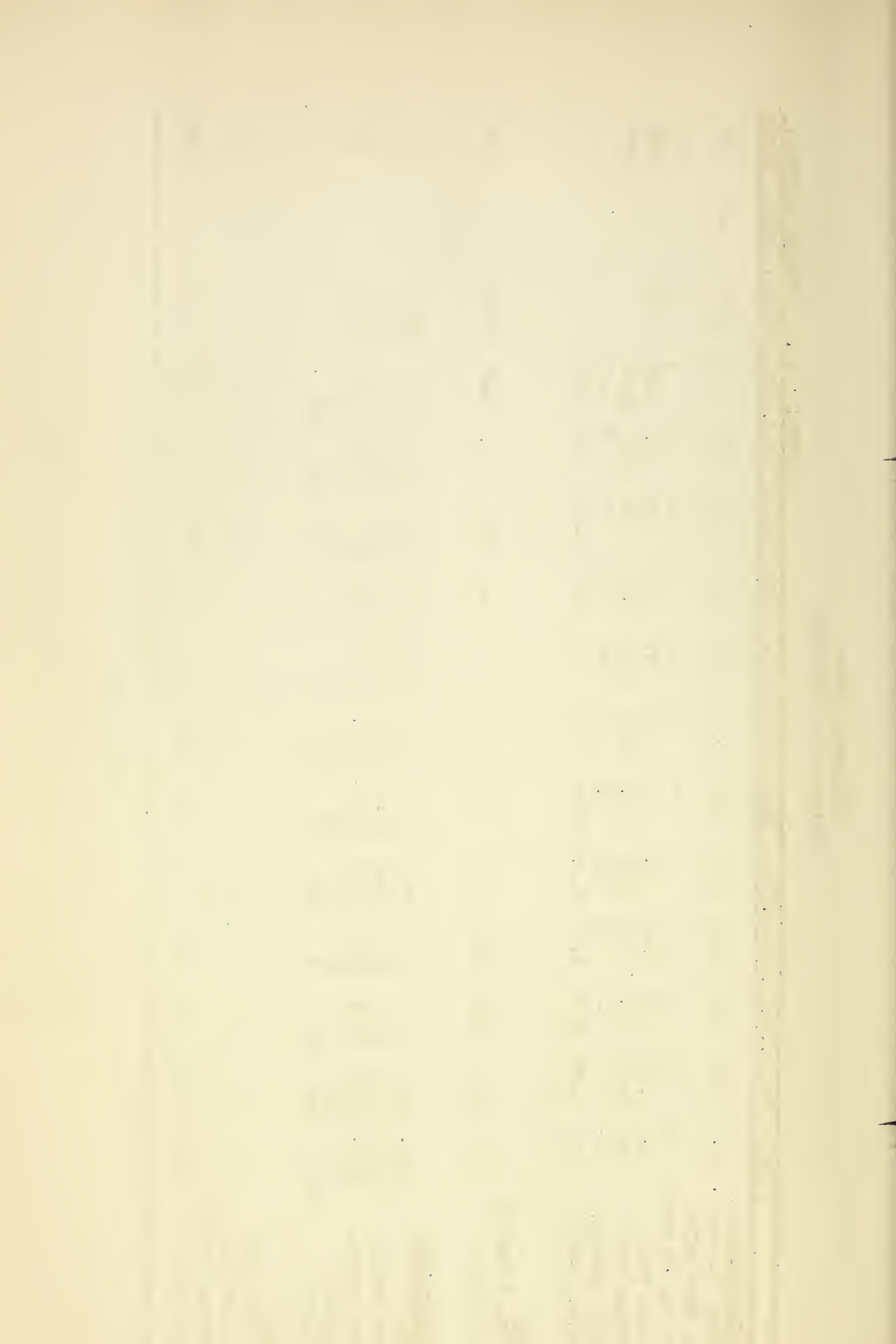
Climatic Data  
(Station at Trinidad)

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

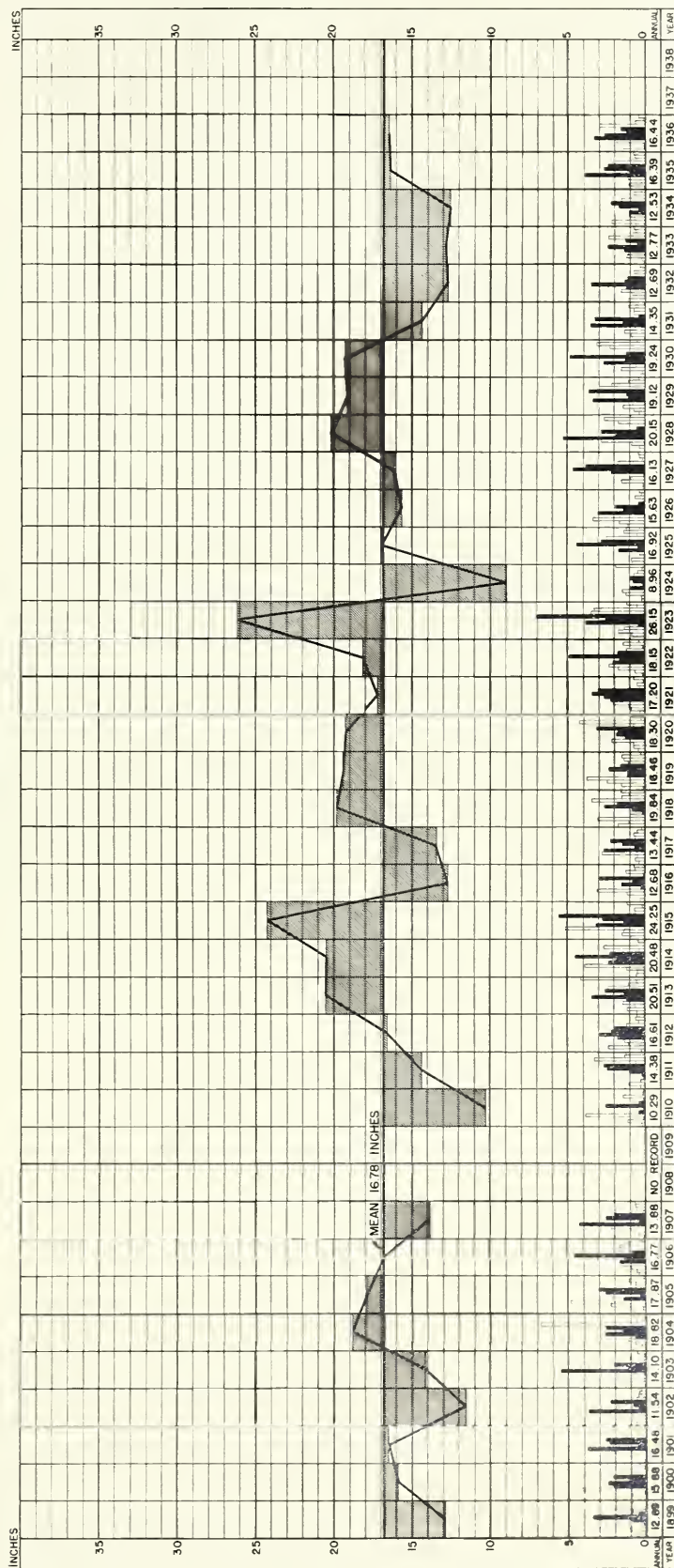
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annu.	Seas.	Year
Precipitation															
Annual M. Ave.	.41	.82	.99	1.82	1.91	1.91	2.47	2.31	1.36	1.18	.84	.72	16.74	11.78	39
No. days with															
.01 in. or more	3	4	5	7	7	7	10	10	5	4	3	4	69		31
Driest year	.14	.16	1.20	1.47	.95	.10	.77	.99	.70	.48	.12	1.88	8.96		1924
Wettest year	.44	2.62	.07	.09	2.35	12.82	2.72	5.43	1.81	.36	3.89	34.48			1878
Minim. mthly.	-	-	-	T	.05	.08	.51	.41	.05	T	T	.06			
Maxim. mthly.	1.75	2.62	3.32	5.16	5.25	12.82	4.89	7.03	6.78	4.25	3.89	4.15			
Snow															
Ave. snowfall															
(Inches)	5.2	10.7	11.2	8.0	2.0	.1	-	-	.3	3.5	7.2	12.3	60.5		39
Temperature															
Mean	33.8	36.0	42.0	49.0	57.6	67.0	71.2	69.8	63.2	53.0	41.6	33.0	51.4		27
Mean maxim.	48.5	51.1	56.6	63.4	72.2	81.8	85.5	84.2	78.2	68.6	55.8	47.0	66.1		27
Mean minim.	19.0	20.7	27.3	34.5	43.1	52.3	56.9	55.5	48.3	37.5	27.5	19.1	36.8		27
Highest	76	83	82	89	90	98	99	90	92	80	72	99			27
Lowest	-22	-17	-15	4	23	29	42	27	-3	-5	-26	-26			
Wind															
Prevailing direction	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W			28
Average hourly velocity	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.8	7.9	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.6			42

FROST DATA

Length of Record - 26 years  
Average date of last killing frost in Spring - May 3  
Average date of first killing frost in Autumn - October 12  
Earliest date of killing frost in Autumn - September 22  
Latest date of killing frost in Spring - June 3



SOURCE: U.S. WEATHER BUREAU







## POPULATION

In 1936 the rural population had decreased considerably below the 1930 figure. Although no exact figures are available, it is estimated that fully one-half of the rural population has moved elsewhere during the period 1930 - 1936. The population of this county does not fluctuate as much as that of other counties in the region because of mining and industrial activities.

### Population Trends 1890 - 1930

Year	Source: Census	
	P o p u l a t i o n	
	Number	Index (1890 as base)
1890	17,208	100
1900	21,842	127
1910	33,643	196
1920	38,925	226
1930	36,008	209

### LAND OWNERSHIP (Entire County)

There are 3,041,795 acres in Las Animas county. Of this amount (For complete figures see Table) 440,027 acres (14.5 percent) are public lands. There are 539,758 (17.7 percent) owned by corporations, while private ownership holds 2,062,010 acres, or 67.8 percent. The remaining 14.5 percent is owned by the United States, the state of Colorado and Las Animas county. Non-residents hold 27.4 percent of all the land in the county.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a definition of the term "philosophy" and then proceeds to a discussion of the various branches of the subject. The author then discusses the history of philosophy, from the ancient Greeks to the modern era. He then discusses the various methods of philosophy, from the deductive method to the inductive method. Finally, he discusses the various schools of thought in philosophy, from the Stoics to the moderns.

CHAPTER II

The second part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various branches of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of metaphysics, which is the study of the nature of reality. It then discusses epistemology, which is the study of knowledge. Finally, it discusses ethics, which is the study of morality. The author discusses the various theories of each of these branches, from the ancient Greeks to the moderns.

CHAPTER III

The third part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of the deductive method, which is the method of reasoning from general principles to specific conclusions. It then discusses the inductive method, which is the method of reasoning from specific observations to general principles. Finally, it discusses the dialectical method, which is the method of reasoning by the use of contradictions. The author discusses the various theories of each of these methods, from the ancient Greeks to the moderns.



This percentage, while not as high as in some of the other counties of this area, presents a serious problem. Much of the land held by non-residents is located in the sandy farming area of the east central part of the county. This area lends itself to a speculative type of farming and as a result has suffered abuses common to non-resident owned land. The soil of this area is quite susceptible to wind erosion even when given the best of care. The non-resident owner generally is not in position to care for his land and in other cases appears not to care what happens to it. The result is that much of this land is creating a serious hazard from a wind erosion standpoint. This does not mean that resident owned land does not blow. Often it blows badly and little or no effort is made to control it. However, it is much easire for the resident owners who are on the ground to devise and carry out methods by which blowing may be controlled.

#### Land Ownership

		Source: Land Use Survey - 1935*	
Type	:	Acres	: Percent
Public lands		440,027	14.5
United States		245,040	8.1
State		133,900	4.4
Tax sale		60,647	2.0
Miscellaneous		400	-
Corporation land		539,758	17.7
Insurance companies		1,360	-
Railroads		7,920	.2
Land Inv. & Mortg. Co.		59,360	2.0
Commercial bank		37,178	1.2
Federal Land Bank		880	-
Joint Stock Land Bank		640	-
Miscellaneous		432,420	14.2
Individually owned		2,062,010	67.8
Resident of county		1,227,940	40.4
Out of county		439,807	14.5
Out of state		394,263	13.0
Total non-resident		834,070	27.4
Grand total		3,041,795	100.0

\*Based on total land in county 10



## LAND USE

### County

Las Animas county is extremely fortunate in that very little of its total acreage is plowed. Of the 1,627,325 acres surveyed, only 116,749 acres (7.2 percent) is broken.

This is a very favorable ratio and upon casual observation would appear to offer no problem as far as land use is concerned. However, additional study will bring to light several facts that definitely show land use to be a problem in this county.

At the time of the survey the 116,749 acres of broken land were being used as follows: (For complete figures see Table 3B)

Very little small grain was planted, only 482 acres being recorded. Hay accounts for 1,036 acres, which is a very small amount considering the area studied. As might be expected, row crops such as corn and various kinds of grain and forage sorghums were the most important crops. There were 43,616 acres, or 37.4 percent of all the plowed land, in row crops. Since little wheat was being grown, the amount of land being summer fallowed was small, only 3,275 acres falling into this classification.

In a study of the land use of Las Animas county one of the striking features is the large amount of open land in the 76 eastern townships. There were, at the time of the survey, 631,088 acres of open land. Of this amount, 36,380 acres were abandoned crop and 594,708 acres were open pasture. The open land amounts to 38.8 percent of the total in the 76 eastern townships.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general discussion of the principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It begins with a description of the experimental facts which led to the discovery of the electron, and then proceeds to a discussion of the various models of the atom which have been proposed. The second part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the structure of the atom, and is divided into two main parts: the first part is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the structure of the atom, and the second part is devoted to a discussion of the theory of the structure of the atom.

This large amount of open pasture is used as a sort of "free range" by the operators of the county, as well as non-resident stockmen. Many operators frankly state that if it were not for this "free range" they could not possibly exist. Since it is used generally and no rent is paid for its use, the land is subject to no responsible control and as a result is very badly overgrazed and depleted. This creates a hazardous condition for wind and water erosion.

#### Area 1

Most of the plowed land is concentrated in a relatively small area in the east central part of the county. Here intensive crop farming has been practiced, which together with a speculative type of ownership has created a severe wind erosion problem. By referring to the figures in Table 21 in the appendix it will be seen that there are 79,948 acres of plowed land in Area 1. Of this, 26,520 acres are abandoned crop land. It is this abandoned crop land, largely non-resident owned and having little care, that creates one of the major wind erosion hazards of this area. The survey shows 14,663 acres of idle land, much of which does not have proper care and also contributes to the blow hazard.

Units for the most part are small and many are subject to severe wind erosion. This area shows a definite need for a shift in type of farming from intensive crop practices being followed to a more diversified program with more livestock. At present,





it is practically impossible for the individual farmer to accomplish this objective, as the additional pasture land needed for livestock is not available. To obtain more pasture land within the area would necessitate restoring some of the plowed land to grass. This problem is one that, due to size, can probably be best met by organized effort of local residents supplemented by a land buying program by the federal government.

## Area 2

The remainder of the county, for the most part is pasture, is being put to its proper use. It is true that much of this land, due to conditions of drought and overgrazing, has been badly depleted and in some cases has started to blow. However at the present time, the use to which the land is being put is generally the proper one. Other problems, such as control over the itinerant stockman, exist but do not seriously effect the land use.

## TYPE OF FARM

The 466 operators contacted were classified as to type of farm. Four classifications were used, livestock, crop, general and a few who fell into none of these three classes were left unclassified. (See Table of definitions)

Two hundred eleven were classified as livestock operators, 44 as crop, 138 as general and 13 were left unclassified. The





211 livestock operators controlled 800,971 acres, or 77.2 percent of all the land covered by the survey. They owned 446,814 acres and rented 354,157. Average size livestock unit was 3,796 acres.

The 44 crop operators controlled 26,568 acres , or 2.5 percent of all the land covered. They owned 20,110 acres and rented 6,458. Average size farm of this type was 604 acres. The 198 general farmers controlled 143,048 acres, or 13.9 percent of all land surveyed. They owned 76,488 acres and rented 66,560. Average size general farm was 723 acres.

Livestock ranching predominates in this area. With the exception of part of the land in Area 1, the topography of the county does not lend itself to crop farming. There were at the time of the survey 44 crop farmers within the entire area. While this is not a large number, it is advisable that this type of farm be eliminated entirely. It has been shown conclusively that over a period of years, the farmer who depends on dry land crop farming alone cannot survive in the Southern High Plains area. Operators who have been able to maintain a better standard of living are those who have been using their land for livestock production and have planted only enough crop to secure forage for winter feed. The majority of crop farmers have been forced by the drought and economic conditions to move on, but a series of wet years will likely bring them back or cause others to come in.

Let us take the analysis a step further to show the higher standard of living being maintained by the livestock and general



operators, contrasted with that of the crop farmer. The condition of occupied farmsteads and the number and kind of facilities offer some interesting criteria.

When the survey was made there were 429 occupied houses. Of this number, 12.6 percent were classified as being in a good state of repair, 42 percent were in fair condition and 45.4 percent were in poor repair. The livestock operators have 38.4 percent of their houses classified as poor, the general farmers have 49.2 percent of their houses in this classification while in the case of the crop farmers, the figure jumps to 62.5 percent. This clearly indicates that the livestock and general farmers are able to maintain better improvements upon their property.

Home facilities, such as telephones, radios, electricity and piped water were considered. A glance at Table 7 in the appendix will show that in all cases the percentage of crop farmers possessing these conveniences is much smaller than in the cases of either the livestock or general farmers.

#### TENURE

In analyzing tenure, we find that of the 466 operators, 183 are owners; 106 are tenants and 177 both own and rent land. This places 22.8 percent of the total number of operators in the position of tenants.

The question of tenancy in Las Animas county is extremely



important from at least two points of view. In the first place, tenancy has produced conditions that can definitely be tied down to certain undesirable land use practices. In the second place, tenancy always produces certain social and economic obligations that cannot be ignored.

Tenancy under present conditions is generally harmful to best land use practices. This can be directly traced in a number of cases to the relationship between tenant and landlord as signified by the type of leases that prevails. These leases for the most part are for short terms, the majority of them for only one year. A few are longer, but these are exceptions. When a tenant has a short term lease, he cannot reasonably be expected to take the same care of the land that he would if assured the use of it for a long period.

If a crop farmer, he feels that it is necessary to secure as high a return from the land as possible from cash crops. Since he has no assurance that he will have control of the same land the following year, no thought is generally given to future planning or management of this land. He is concerned only in the immediate return. This encourages a speculative type of farming that does not lend itself to agricultural stability. Especially is this true when the land is held for speculative purposes by non-resident owners. Often in these cases, the landlord, at the signing of the lease, specifies the types and acreage of crops to be planted.

In cases of grass land much the same situation exists. It is



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impractical, from the tenant's viewpoint, to hold grass in reserve, as the lease may expire before it is used. If not renewed, this grass is lost to the tenant.

A program of long time leases would do much to correct this undesirable condition. However, in such a program, some provision must be made for the protection of the landlord. Many of them state that they would gladly give long time leases, but the fear of securing poor tenants, who would be hard to evict, makes them hesitate. This is a joint problem of both tenant and land owner and can be worked out only by the closest cooperation and with concessions from both sides.

Social aspects of the situation are also important. Tenants generally move about a great deal. This unstable element of population does not enter into and adds little that is constructive to community life. On the other hand, they demand many services from the community. Schools, roads and churches must be provided for them. The variableness of their numbers makes this a difficult problem. It keeps taxes and administrative costs high. Little in the way of community or agricultural stability can be achieved with this continual shifting of a considerable portion of the farm population.

#### SIZE OF FARM

Most sections of the Southern High Plains region are handicapped by a relatively large number of small farms. Las Animas

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county is no exception to the rule. This directly reflects the old homestead policy of the government. Many of these farms are too small to provide the operators with an adequate income even in good years. When a series of poor years occur in succession, the operators of small units are forced in many cases to move.

In a discussion regarding the size of farms, the question always arises as to what constitutes a proper size unit for a farm in the Southern High Plains region. The answer can be only relative. Such things as land use, soil types, accessibility to water and individual initiative must be considered. Careful studies in many parts of this region and discussions with local farmers indicate that in general the minimum size of units should be about three sections.

A comparison between the sizes of the recommended units and conditions as they actually exist furnish some interesting contrasts. Of the 463 farms, 260 (55.9 percent) are 720 acres or less. Only 93 farms (19.9 percent) are as large or larger than the recommended size. (See Table 17 for complete figures.)

These figures clearly indicate that many of the farms in Las Animas county are too small to return an adequate living over a period of years.

One possible solution might be a cooperative movement on the part of farmers to enlarge their units, by obtaining long term leases on additional pasture land. This will require considerable work in the nature of an educational program for the individuals

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interested. It would be necessary to convince the land owners that long term leases would be to their advantage. This takes considerable work, but can be done as demonstrated by the success in Cheyenne county, Colorado.

Another method that might be used is the federal purchase of land. A properly conducted purchase program could do much to eliminate improper land use and uneconomic size units. This could be done by buying tracts that are submarginal or not primarily suited to crop production. Many of these tracts that are unsuitable for crop production are also too small for grazing units. By buying them the government can include them in a large grazing area.

To insure proper land use in the future, it will be necessary to eliminate purely speculative use. Such control must be had that grazing land cannot be broken up and put to crop production when favorable climatic and market conditions recur. This would be achieved by placing the administration of the purchase area in some responsible local organization. This organization would have the power to enact and enforce such regulations as would be in harmony with good land use practices.

#### YEARS ON FARM

An excellent yardstick to use in measuring the stability of a community is the number of years each operator has occupied the farm upon which he resides.

When a community is found in which many of the individuals



move about from year to year, it generally indicates improper land use and speculative type of farming. People come to these areas with the hope of "getting rich over night". Few of them planned to make their homes permanently in the area.

Throughout the Southern High Plains region the percentage of people who have been on their farms only a short time is high. Especially is this true in the counties that are used for speculative wheat production.

A study of the figures for Las Animas county shows that in this respect it is fortunate. It has a much higher percentage of permanent residents than do many of the surrounding counties. In the first place, little wheat is grown in the county. Secondly, livestock and general farm operations prevail. These operations are by necessity set up on a more stable basis than is crop farming.

A glance at Table 18 shows that 49.4 percent of the total operators have been on their farms for more than ten years. In this respect, Las Animas county compares favorably with any other Colorado county in the "Dust Bowl".

#### CONDITION, OCCUPANCY AND FACILITIES OF FARMSTEADS

##### Occupied Houses

At the time of the survey, there were 429 occupied houses. In classifying these as to condition it was found that 54 were in good condition, 190 in fair condition, and 195 were in poor condition.





### Unoccupied Houses

A record was also made of all abandoned houses in the county; there were 365 of these. A further analysis shows that 273 were in ruins, indicating a long period of abandonment, and 92 were not in ruins and had recently been abandoned.

The large numbers of abandoned houses indicates that at one time the rural population of Las Animas county was much greater than at present. Conditions of drought and depression have forced many to leave the county recently. The fact that 92 houses were at the time of the survey still in a fair state of repair shows that much of the exodus has been quite recent. These people are gone, forced by various conditions of drought and other circumstances to seek new homes in new locations. They can be forgotten as far as present conditions are concerned. But what of the future? If several wet years occur, and news is broadcast that Las Animas county is producing crops again, may not many of them as well as others return? If nothing is done to discourage them, this is likely to happen. Speculators will rush in and plow more land and crops will be planted with little thought or care for proper land use.

### Facilities

In the inventory of facilities, such items as telephones, radios, electricity and piped water in the dwellings were considered. Of the 429 houses, 273 (63.6 percent) had none of these conveniences. Three percent had electricity; four percent had





pipd water in the dwelling; 5.8 percent had telephones and 28.9 percent had radios.

In Area 1, the crop section, 71.4 percent of all operators possessed none of the above mentioned facilities as compared with 56.9 percent for Area 2.

### SUBSIDIES

The amount of federal money that has been spent in Las Animas county during the last few years, 1933-1936, amounts to \$6,052,973. Of this amount, \$5,518,427 has been spent as emergency expenditures and \$1,001,352 additional has been loaned on good security. On a per capita basis, this amounts to \$153 for each person in the county, bases on the 1930 census. These figures are for the county as a whole. The per capita figure for rural residents only would be much higher.

When considering expenditures of the federal government in this county during the 1933-1936 period, the question arises as to how much good this vast sum of money has done.

From a social point of view the answer is obvious. The money has done a tremendous amount of good. The money spent has relieved and prevented a great deal of human suffering.

From a land use point of view the answer is not so encouraging. Much of the money was intended for emergency measures. A crisis existed and it was necessary to get money to the stricken area as soon as possible. Little thought could be given to a long time



program for agricultural stability. For this reason some of the programs were hurriedly written and in some cases did not incorporate good land use practices. In complying with some of the programs, farmers were actually forced to follow land use practices not in harmony with existing conditions.

On the other hand, some farmers took advantage of a paternalistic government and used the programs as a means to an end. Compliance, although carried out, was in a haphazard fashion and little thought was given to anything except the amount of the check to be received.

Agricultural programs in the future, to be successful, must have two things: First, the government must develop a sound program that includes proven practices for the area. Second, the farmers must cooperate and enter into the spirit of such a program. Not only should they comply with the program in order to receive their payments, but should carry their planning much farther. They should stop "farming the government" and develop those practices that will lead to a stable income year in and year out.



## A P P E N D I X E S



APPENDIX A  
LAND USE DATA

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LAND USE DATA BY TYPE

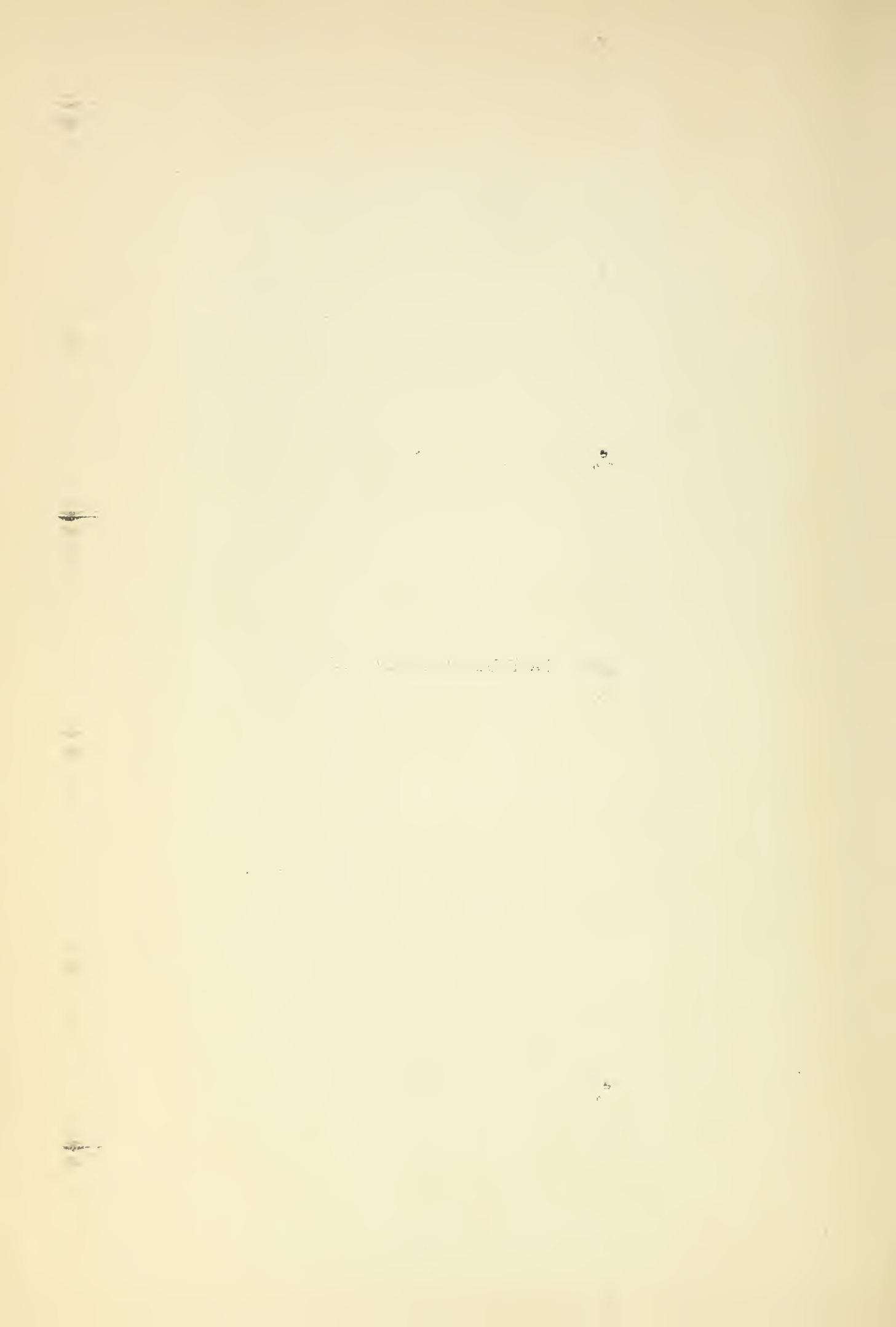


Table 1

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned,  
Acres Rented and Total Acres Farmed  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

: Type of Farm :	N u m b e r				P e r c e n t			
	: Operators :	: Acres : Owned :	: Acres : Rented :	: Acres : Total :	: Operators :	: Acres : Owned :	: Acres : Rented :	: Acres : Total :
<u>County</u>								
Livestock	211	446,814	354,157	800,971	45.3	43.1	34.1	77.2
Crop	44	20,110	6,458	26,568	9.4	1.9	.6	2.5
General	198	76,488	66,560	143,048	42.5	7.4	6.5	13.9
Unclassified	13	55,489	11,260	66,749	2.8	5.3	1.1	6.4
Total	466	598,901	438,435	1,037,336	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
<u>Area 1</u>								
Livestock	49	102,148	86,375	188,523	22.6	28.2	23.9	52.1
Crop	36	16,230	5,978	22,208	16.6	4.5	1.6	6.1
General	128	52,870	42,520	95,390	59.0	14.6	11.8	26.4
Unclassified	4	53,658	2,240	55,898	1.8	14.8	.6	15.4
Total	217	224,906	137,113	362,019	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0
<u>Area 2</u>								
Livestock	162	344,666	267,782	612,448	65.1	51.0	39.6	90.6
Crop	8	3,880	480	4,360	3.2	.6	.1	.7
General	70	23,618	24,618	47,658	28.1	3.5	3.6	7.1
Unclassified	7	1,831	9,020	10,851	3.6	.3	1.3	1.6
Total	249	373,995	301,322	675,317	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0



Table 2

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Plowed,  
Acres of Native Pasture, and Total Acres Farmed.  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

		N u m b e r			P e r c e n t		
Type of Farm	Operators	Acres : Plowed	Acres : N. Pasture	Acres : Total	Acres : Plowed	Acres : N. Pasture	Acres : Total
County							
Livestock	211	28,638	772,333	800,971	45.3	2.8	74.5
Crop	44	11,858	14,710	26,568	9.4	1.1	1.4
General	198	42,362	100,686	143,048	42.5	4.1	9.7
Unclassified	13	1,150	65,599	66,749	2.8	.1	6.3
Total	466	84,008	953,328	1,037,336	100.0	8.1	91.9
Area 1							
Livestock	49	9,395	179,128	188,523	22.6	2.6	49.5
Crop	36	10,713	11,495	22,208	16.6	3.0	3.2
General	128	31,983	63,407	95,390	59.0	8.8	17.5
Unclassified	4	865	55,033	55,898	1.8	.2	15.2
Total	217	52,956	309,063	362,019	100.0	14.6	85.4
Area 2							
Livestock	162	19,243	593,205	612,448	65.1	2.8	87.8
Crop	8	1,145	3,215	4,360	3.2	.2	.5
General	70	10,379	37,279	47,658	28.1	1.5	5.5
Unclassified	9	285	10,566	10,851	3.6	.1	1.6
Total	249	31,052	644,265	675,317	100.0	4.6	95.4





Table 3

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	N u m b e r									
	Operators	Small	Hay	Fallow	Crop	Row	Idle	Total		
County										
Livestock	211	--	1,748	300	6,726		19,864	28,638		
Crop	44	120	145	465	8,833		2,295	11,858		
General	198	402	280	1,750	27,807		12,123	42,362		
Unclassified	13	--	--	--	1,110		40	1,150		
Total	466	522	2,173	2,515	44,476		34,322	84,008		
Area 1										
Livestock	49	--	148	--	3,142		6,105	9,395		
Crop	36	100	40	465	8,268		1,840	10,713		
General	128	140	113	1,510	24,232		5,988	31,983		
Unclassified	4	--	--	--	865		--	865		
Total	217	240	301	1,975	36,507		13,933	52,956		
Area 2										
Livestock	162	--	1,600	300	3,584		13,759	19,243		
Crop	8	20	105	--	565		455	1,145		
General	70	262	167	240	3,575		6,135	10,379		
Unclassified	9	--	--	--	245		40	285		
Total	249	282	1,872	540	7,969		20,389	31,052		



(Continued)

Table 3

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

County	Type of Farm	P e r c e n t							
		: Operators :	: Small :	: Hay :	: Fallow :	: Row :	: Crop :	: Idle :	: Total :
County	Livestock	45.3	--	2.1	.4	8.0		23.6	34.1
	Crop	9.4	.1	.2	.6	10.5		2.7	14.1
	General	42.5	.5	.3	2.1	33.1		14.4	50.4
	Unclassified	2.8	--	--	--	1.3		.1	1.4
	Total	100.0	.6	2.6	3.1	52.9		40.8	100.0
Area 1	Livestock	22.6	--	.3	--	5.9		11.5	17.7
	Crop	16.6	.2	.1	.9	15.6		3.5	20.3
	General	59.0	.3	.2	2.8	45.8		11.3	60.4
	Unclassified	1.8	--	--	--	1.6		--	1.6
	Total	100.0	.5	.6	3.7	68.9		26.3	100.0
Area 2	Livestock	65.1	--	5.2	1.0	11.5		44.3	62.0
	Crop	3.2	.1	.3	--	1.8		1.5	3.7
	General	28.1	.8	.5	.8	11.5		19.8	33.4
	Unclassified	3.6	--	--	--	.8		.1	.9
	Total	100.0	.9	6.0	1.8	25.6		65.7	100.0



Table 3B

Average Acreage of Various Uses of Plowed Land  
By Type of Farm

		Source: Land Use Survey, 1936									
County	Type of Farm	Average acreage									
		Number of Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total			
County	Livestock	211	-	32	8	1	94	136			
	Crop	44	3	201	3	11	52	270			
	General	198	2	140	1	9	61	213			
	Unclassified	13	-	85	-	-	3	88			
	Total	466	1	95	5	5	75	180			
Area 1	Livestock	49	-	64	3	-	125	192			
	Crop	36	3	230	1	13	51	298			
	General	128	1	189	1	12	47	250			
	Unclassified	4	-	216	-	-	-	216			
	Total	217	1	168	2	9	64	244			
Area 2	Livestock	162	-	22	10	2	85	119			
	Crop	8	3	71	13	-	57	143			
	General	70	4	51	2	3	88	148			
	Unclassified	9	-	27	-	-	4	31			
	Total	249	1	32	8	2	82	125			



Table 4

Number of Operators and Livestock  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936									
Type of Farm	Operators	Swine	Cattle	Sheep	Horses	and Mules	Poultry		
<u>County</u>									
Livestock	211	208	19,067	36,233	1,641		7,978		
Crop	44	18	35	--	65		718		
General	198	375	2,071	57	898		9,634		
Unclassified	13	--	4	--	12		50		
Total	466	601	21,177	36,290	2,616		18,380		
<u>Area 1</u>									
Livestock	49	49	3,125	17,279	452		2,099		
Crop	36	15	31	--	52		599		
General	128	204	1,159	26	534		5,879		
Unclassified	4	--	--	--	4		40		
Total	212	268	4,315	17,305	1,042		8,617		
<u>Area 2</u>									
Livestock	162	159	15,942	18,954	1,189		5,879		
Crop	8	3	4	--	13		119		
General	70	171	912	31	364		3,755		
Unclassified	9	--	4	--	8		10		
Total	249	333	16,862	18,985	1,574		9,763		





Table 5

Farm Population  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	N u m b e r		
	Resident Operators	Members of Family	Employables
<u>County</u>			
Livestock	198	745	283
Crop	32	130	43
General	193	851	262
Unclassified	6	10	4
Total	429	1,736	592
<u>Area 1</u>			
Livestock	46	188	73
Crop	26	113	34
General	125	552	174
Unclassified	2	2	1
Total	199	855	282
<u>Area 2</u>			
Livestock	152	557	210
Crop	6	17	9
General	68	299	88
Unclassified	4	8	3
Total	230	881	310



Table 6

Occupied Houses According to Condition  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936											
		N u m b e r		P e r c e n t							
: Type of Farm :		:Good :Fair :Poor :		: Operators:Houses:		:Total :		:Good :Fair :Poor :		: Operators:Houses:	
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Table 7

Inventory of Facilities  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

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Table 8

Inventory of Farm Machinery  
By Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Residents				Operators				Source: Land Use Survey, 1938			
	None	Auto	Truck	Combine	None	Auto	Truck	Combine	None	Auto	Truck	Combine
County												
Livestock	198	137	39		211				16			
Crop	32	22	2		44				14			2
General	193	140	31		198				59			6
Unclassified	6	-	-		13				-			-
Total	429	299	72		466				89			8
Area 1												
Livestock	46	35	14		49				8			
Crop	26	18	2		36				12			2
General	125	91	23		128				47			6
Unclassified	2	-	-		4				-			-
Total	199	144	39		217				67			8
Area 2												
Livestock	152	102	25		162				8			
Crop	6	4	-		8				2			
General	68	40	8		70				12			
Unclassified	4	-	-		9				-			
Total	230	156	33		249				22			



### Combination of Government Loans and Subsidies Received by Operators By Type of Farm

[illegible]

County	211	45.3	70	15.0	6	1.3	24	5.1	35	7.5	5	1.1	7	1.5	52	11.1	12	2.6
Livestock	211	45.3	70	15.0	6	1.3	24	5.1	35	7.5	5	1.1	7	1.5	52	11.1	12	2.6
Crop	44	9.4	15	3.2	3	.6	2	.4	2	.4	3	.6	5	1.1	11	2.4	3	.6
General	193	42.5	21	4.5	15	3.2	5	1.1	20	4.3	8	1.7	19	4.1	70	15.0	40	8.6
Unclass.	13	2.8	8	1.7	-	-	1	.2	1	.2	-	-	-	-	2	.4	1	.2
Total	466	100.0	114	24.4	24	5.1	32	6.8	58	12.4	16	3.4	31	6.7	135	28.9	56	12.0
Area 1																		
Livestock	49	22.6	13	6.0	2	.9	7	3.2	7	3.2	3	1.4	2	.9	12	5.5	3	1.4
Crop	73	16.6	11	5.0	3	1.4	1	.4	2	.9	3	1.4	5	2.3	9	4.1	2	.9
General	128	59.0	14	6.5	15	6.9	3	1.4	8	3.7	8	3.7	12	5.5	38	17.5	30	13.8
Unclass.	4	1.8	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	1	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	217	100.0	41	18.9	20	9.2	11	5.0	18	8.3	14	6.5	19	8.7	59	27.1	35	16.1
Area 2																		
Livestock	162	65.1	57	22.9	4	1.6	17	6.7	28	11.2	2	.8	5	2.0	40	16.1	9	3.6
Crop	8	3.2	4	1.6	-	-	1	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.8	1	.4
General	70	28.1	7	2.9	-	-	2	.8	12	4.8	-	-	7	2.8	32	12.8	10	4.0
Unclass.	9	3.6	5	2.0	-	-	1	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.8	1	.4
Total	249	100.0	73	29.3	4	1.6	21	8.4	40	16.0	2	.8	12	4.8	76	50.5	21	8.4



Table 10

Number of Operators Receiving Federal Payments  
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Total : : Operators : : No. : % :	None : : No. : % :	Corn : : No. : % :	Hog : : No. : % :	Wheat : : No. : % :	Seed : : Loan : : No. : % :	Feed : : Loan : : No. : % :	R. R. : : Loan : : No. : % :	R. R. : : Grant : : No. : % :	Work : : Relief : : No. : % :	Direct : : Relief : : No. : % :									
County																				
Livestock	211	45.3	70	15.0	28	6.9	3	.6	11	2.4	52	11.2	50	10.7	26	5.6	82	17.6	23	4.9
Crop	44	9.4	15	3.2	15	3.2	2	.4	11	2.4	8	1.7	10	2.1	8	1.7	15	3.2	8	1.7
General	198	42.5	21	4.5	72	15.5	14	3.0	46	9.8	57	12.2	103	22.1	82	17.6	92	19.7	33	7.1
Unclass.	13	2.8	8	1.7	1	.2	-	-	-	-	1	.2	4	.9	3	.6	-	-	1	.2
Total	466	100.0	114	24.4	46	24.9	19	4.0	68	14.6	118	25.3	167	25.5	119	25.5	189	40.5	65	13.9
Area 1																				
Livestock	49	22.6	13	6.0	9	4.1	1	.5	6	2.8	11	5.1	14	6.5	11	5.1	13	6.0	6	2.8
Crop	36	16.6	11	5.1	15	6.5	2	.9	9	4.1	7	3.2	7	3.2	5	2.3	14	6.5	7	3.2
General	128	59.0	14	6.4	59	27.2	13	6.0	31	14.3	33	15.2	64	29.5	53	24.4	55	25.3	17	7.8
Unclass.	4	1.8	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.5
Total	217	100.0	41	18.9	82	37.8	16	7.4	46	21.2	51	23.5	85	39.2	69	31.8	82	37.8	31	14.3
Area 2																				
Livestock	162	65.1	57	22.9	19	7.6	2	.8	5	2.0	41	16.5	36	14.5	15	6.0	69	27.7	17	6.8
Crop	8	3.2	4	1.6	1	.4	-	-	2	.8	1	.4	3	1.2	3	1.2	1	.4	1	.4
General	70	28.1	7	2.8	13	5.2	1	.4	15	6.0	24	9.6	39	15.6	29	11.6	37	14.9	16	6.4
Unclass.	9	3.6	5	2.0	1	.4	-	-	-	-	1	.4	4	1.6	3	1.2	-	-	-	-
Total	249	100.0	73	29.3	34	13.6	3	1.2	22	8.8	67	26.9	82	32.9	50	20.0	107	43.0	34	12.6



T E N U R E





Table 11

### Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned, Acres Rented and Total Acres Farmed

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

		N u m b e r			P e r c e n t			
Tenure	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County								
Owner	183	165,052	-	165,052	39.3	15.9	-	15.9
Tenant	106	-	97,336	97,336	22.7	-	9.4	9.4
Owner-Add.	177	433,849	341,099	774,948	38.0	41.8	32.9	74.7
Total	466	598,902	438,435	1,037,336	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	84	47,010	-	47,010	38.7	13.0	-	13.0
Tenant	54	-	32,938	32,938	24.9	-	9.1	9.1
Owner-Add.	79	177,896	104,175	282,071	36.4	49.1	28.8	77.9
Total	217	224,906	137,113	362,019	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	99	118,042	-	118,042	39.8	17.5	-	17.5
Tenant	52	-	64,398	64,398	20.9	-	9.5	9.5
Owner-Add.	98	255,953	236,924	492,877	39.3	37.9	35.1	73.0
Total	249	373,995	301,322	675,317	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0



Table 12

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres  
of Native Pasture, Total Acres Farmed

		By Tenure				Source: Land Use Survey, 1936			
		N u m b e r		P e r c e n t					
: Tenure :		: Acres :	: Acres :	: Acres :	: Acres :				
: Operators:		Plowed :	N.Pasture :	Total :	Operators:	Plowed :	N.Pasture :	Total :	
County									
Owner	183	24,330	140,722	165,052	39.3	2.3	13.6	15.9	
Tenant	106	18,470	78,866	97,336	22.7	1.8	7.6	9.4	
Owner-Add.	177	41,209	733,740	774,948	38.0	4.0	70.7	74.7	
Total	466	84,008	953,328	1,037,336	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	
Area 1									
Owner	84	17,275	29,735	47,010	38.7	4.8	8.2	13.0	
Tenant	54	11,363	21,575	32,938	24.9	3.1	6.0	9.1	
Owner-Add.	79	24,318	257,753	282,071	36.4	6.7	71.2	77.9	
Total	217	52,956	309,063	362,019	100.0	14.6	85.4	100.0	
Area 2									
Owner	99	7,055	110,987	118,042	39.8	1.0	16.4	17.4	
Tenant	52	7,107	57,291	64,398	20.9	1.1	8.5	9.6	
Owner-Add.	98	16,890	475,987	492,877	39.3	2.5	70.5	73.0	
Total	249	31,052	644,265	675,317	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	



Table 13

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land  
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

N u m b e r										P e r c e n t								
Tenure	Oper-:Small:	ators:Grain:	Hay	Fallow:	Crop	Row	Idle	Total	ators:Grain:	Hay:	low	Crop:	Idle	Total:				
County																		
Owner	183	170	818	1,510	14,581	7,251	24,330	39.3	.2	1.0	1.8	17.4	8.6	29.0				
Tenant	106	103	630	475	11,856	5,406	18,470	22.7	.1	.8	.6	14.1	6.4	21.9				
Owner-Add.	177	249	725	530	18,039	21,665	41,208	38.0	.3	.9	.6	21.4	25.8	49.0				
Total	466	522	2,173	2,515	44,322	34,322	84,008	100.0	.6	2.7	3.0	52.9	40.8	100.0				
Area 1																		
Owner	84	100	100	1,510	12,122	3,443	17,275	38.7	.2	.2	2.8	22.9	6.5	32.6				
Tenant	54	-	70	235	9,548	1,510	11,363	24.9	-	.1	.5	18.0	2.9	21.5				
Owner-Add.	79	140	131	230	14,837	8,980	24,318	36.4	.3	.3	.4	28.0	16.9	45.9				
Total	217	240	301	1,975	36,507	13,933	52,956	100.0	.5	.6	3.7	68.9	26.3	100.0				
Area 2																		
Owner	99	70	718	-	2,459	3,808	7,055	39.8	.2	2.3	-	7.9	12.2	22.6				
Tenant	47	103	560	240	2,308	3,896	7,107	18.9	.3	1.8	.8	7.4	12.5	22.8				
Owner-Add.	103	109	594	300	3,202	12,685	16,890	41.3	.5	1.9	1.0	10.3	40.9	54.6				
Total	249	282	1,872	540	7,389	20,389	31,052	100.0	1.0	6.0	1.8	25.6	65.6	100.0				

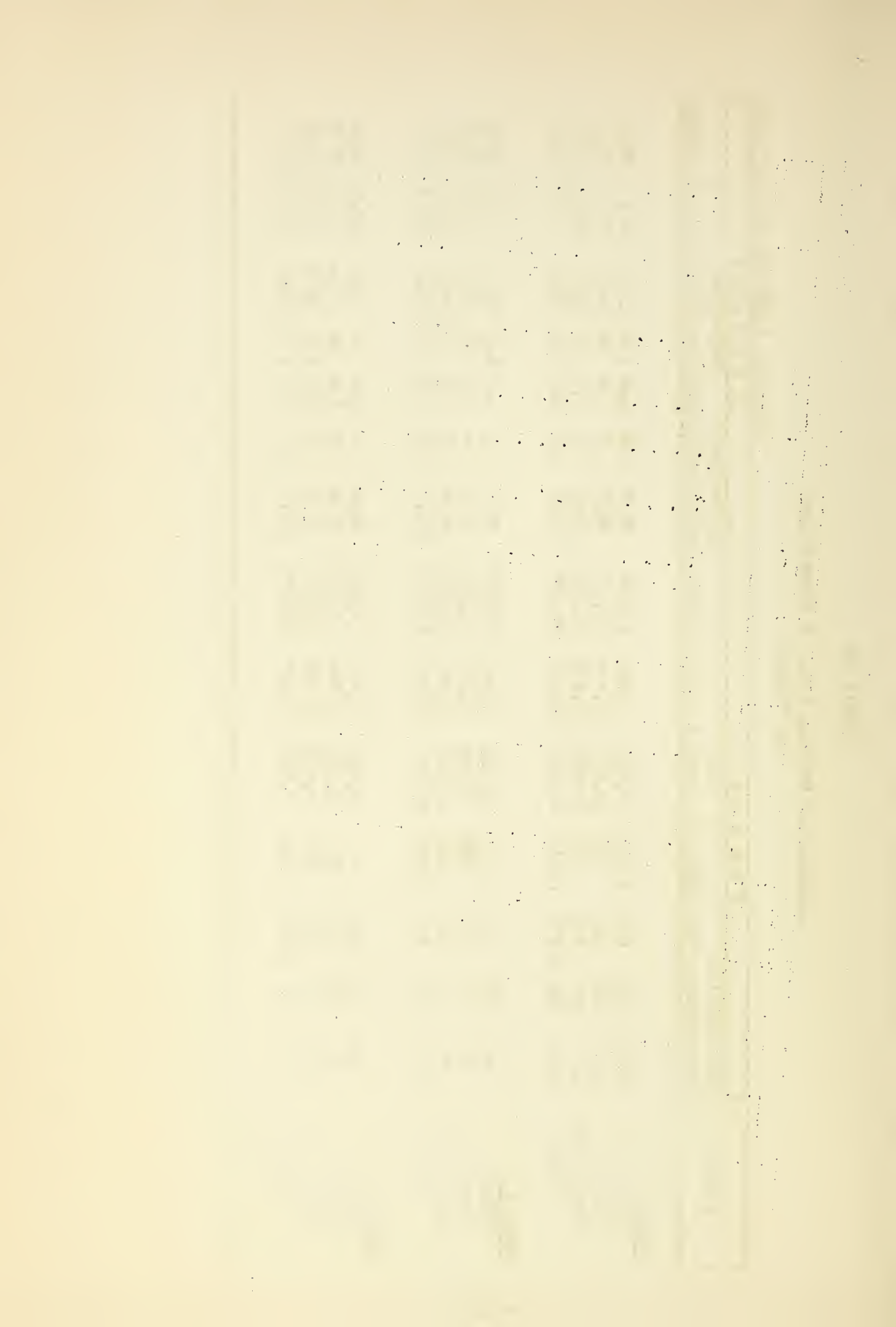




Table 14

Number of Operators and Livestock  
By Tenure

		Source: Land Use Survey, 1936						
Tenure	Operators	Swine	Cattle	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Poultry		
County								
Owner	183	110	4,081	3,120	709	5,673		
Tenant	106	196	1,477	2,644	426	4,296		
Owner-Add.	177	295	15,619	30,526	1,481	8,411		
Total	466	601	2,177	36,290	2,616	18,380		
Area 1								
Owner	84	80	704	361	302	2,895		
Tenant	54	44	291	2,601	145	1,850		
Owner-Add.	79	144	3,320	14,343	595	3,872		
Total	217	268	4,315	17,305	1,042	8,617		
Area 2								
Owner	99	30	3,377	2,759	407	2,778		
Tenant	52	152	1,186	43	281	2,446		
Owner-Add.	98	151	12,299	16,183	886	4,539		
Total	249	333	16,862	18,985	1,574	9,763		



Table 15

Farm Population  
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	N u m b e r			
	Resident	Members of	Employables	
	Operators	Family		
<u>County</u>				
Owner	161	637		205
Tenant	97	428		131
Owner-Add.	171	671		256
Total	429	1,736		592
<u>Area 1</u>				
Owner	72	292		94
Tenant	51	219		67
Owner-Add.	76	344		121
Total	199	855		282
<u>Area 2</u>				
Owner	89	345		111
Tenant	46	209		64
Owner-Add.	95	327		135
Total	230	881		310



Table 16

Occupied Houses According to Condition  
By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	N u m b e r				P e r c e n t			
	Oper- ators:	Good Houses:	Fair Houses:	Poor Houses:	Oper- ators:	Good Houses:	Fair Houses:	Poor Houses:
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
County								
Owner	161	14	59	88	161	37.5	8.7	54.7
Tenant	97	11	35	51	97	22.6	11.3	52.6
Owner-Add.	171	29	86	56	171	39.9	17.0	32.7
Total	429	54	180	195	429	100.0	12.6	45.4
Area 1								
Owner	72	8	26	38	72	36.2	11.1	52.8
Tenant	51	8	16	27	51	25.6	15.7	52.9
Owner-Add.	76	13	36	27	76	38.2	17.1	35.5
Total	199	29	78	92	199	100.0	14.6	46.2
Area 2								
Owner	89	6	33	50	89	38.7	6.7	56.2
Tenant	46	3	19	24	46	20.0	6.5	52.2
Owner-Add.	95	16	50	29	95	41.3	16.8	30.5
Total	230	25	102	103	230	100.0	10.9	44.8



S. I Z E O F F A R M





Table 17

## Acres of Crop and Pasture Land

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Number			Percent		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Plowed	Plowed	Pasture	Total	Plowed	Pasture	Total
County						
0-240	38	2,352	3,739	6,091	8.2	.4
241-400	101	12,286	27,131	39,417	21.7	2.6
401-720	121	22,260	49,638	71,898	26.0	4.8
721-1040	49	9,837	34,914	44,751	10.5	3.4
1041-1920	64	12,983	79,465	92,448	13.7	7.7
1921-3840	44	9,792	103,154	112,946	9.4	9.9
3841-5760	17	3,220	80,116	83,336	3.6	7.7
5761-Over	32	11,278	575,171	586,449	6.9	55.4
Total	466	84,008	953,328	1,037,336	100.0	91.9
Area 1						
0-240	18	1,350	1,510	2,860	8.3	.4
241-400	60	9,295	16,295	25,650	27.7	4.5
401-720	67	16,815	22,763	39,578	30.9	6.3
721-1040	25	7,180	15,340	22,520	11.5	4.2
1041-1920	23	7,053	25,727	32,780	10.6	7.1
1921-3840	11	5,195	23,085	28,280	5.1	6.4
3841-5760	4	1,300	17,860	19,160	1.8	4.9
5761-Over	9	4,768	186,423	191,191	4.1	51.6
Total	217	52,956	309,063	362,019	100.0	85.4
Area 2						
0-240	20	1,002	2,229	3,231	8.0	.2
241-400	41	2,991	10,776	13,767	16.5	1.6
401-720	54	5,415	26,875	32,320	21.7	4.0
721-1040	24	2,657	19,574	22,231	9.6	2.9
1041-1920	41	5,930	53,738	59,668	15.5	7.9
1921-3840	33	4,597	80,069	84,666	13.3	11.9
3841-5760	13	1,920	62,256	64,176	5.2	9.2
5761-Over	23	6,510	388,748	395,258	9.2	57.6
Total	249	31,052	644,265	675,317	100.0	95.4

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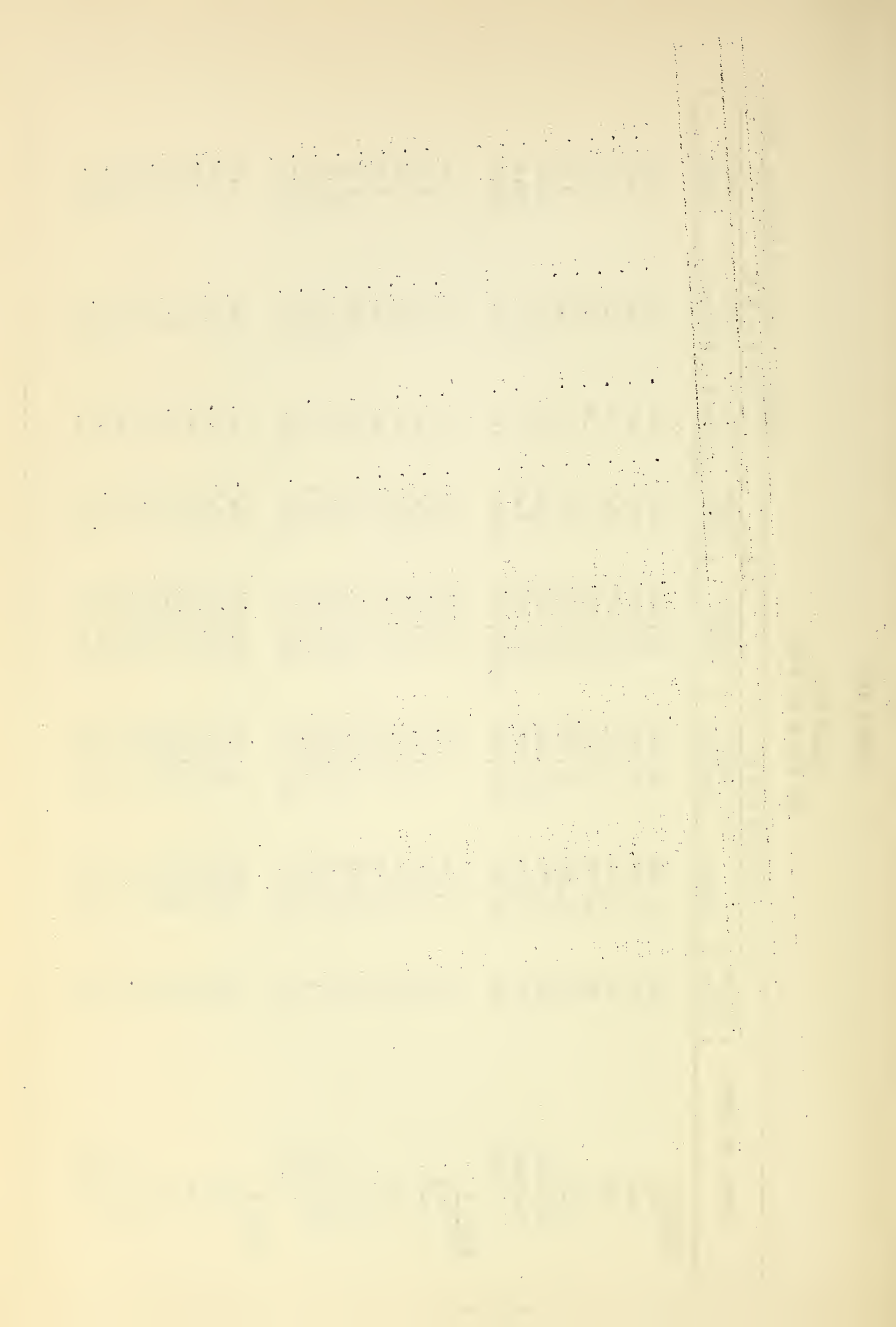
YEARS ON FARM



Table 18

Land Use  
By Years on Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936									
		N u m b e r			P e r c e n t				
Years on Farm	Oper- ators	Plowed	Acres : Pasture	Acres : Total	Oper- ators	Acres : Plowed	Acres : Pasture	Acres : Total	
<b>County</b>									
0-1	50	8,853	48,672	57,525	10.7	.9	4.7	5.6	
2-3	60	8,138	88,656	96,794	12.9	.8	8.5	9.3	
4-6	64	9,302	60,005	69,307	13.7	.9	5.8	6.7	
7-9	35	8,772	43,366	52,138	7.5	.8	4.2	5.0	
10-12	25	5,562	24,158	39,720	5.4	.5	3.3	3.8	
13-Over	205	40,376	481,525	521,901	44.0	3.9	46.4	50.3	
Unknown	27	3,005	196,946	199,951	5.8	.3	19.0	19.3	
Total	466	84,008	953,328	1,037,336	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	
<b>Area 1</b>									
0-1	28	6,158	9,680	15,838	12.9	1.7	2.7	4.4	
2-3	23	3,623	16,017	19,640	10.6	1.0	4.4	5.4	
4-6	33	6,242	19,638	25,880	15.2	1.7	5.5	7.2	
7-9	20	5,925	18,275	24,200	9.2	1.6	5.0	6.6	
10-12	10	3,655	6,405	10,060	4.6	1.0	1.8	2.8	
13-Over	98	26,008	183,695	209,703	45.2	7.2	50.7	57.9	
Unknown	5	1,345	55,353	56,698	2.3	.4	15.3	15.7	
Total	217	52,956	309,063	362,019	100.0	14.6	85.3	100.0	
<b>Area 2</b>									
0-1	22	2,695	38,992	41,687	8.8	.4	5.8	6.2	
2-3	37	4,515	72,639	77,154	14.9	.7	10.8	11.5	
4-6	31	3,060	40,367	43,427	12.5	.5	6.0	6.5	
7-9	15	2,847	25,091	27,938	6.0	.4	3.7	4.1	
10-12	15	1,907	27,753	29,660	6.0	.3	4.1	4.4	
13-Over	107	14,368	297,830	312,198	43.0	2.1	44.1	46.2	
Unknown	22	1,660	141,593	143,253	8.8	.2	20.9	21.1	
Total	249	31,052	644,265	675,318	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	



LAND OUTSIDE AND INSIDE  
OPERATING UNITS





Table 19

Use of Land  
Outside Operating Units

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936		
Use	Acres	Percent
<u>County</u>		
Outside Operating Units or "open"		
Crop Abandoned	36,380	2.2
Open Pasture	594,708	36.6
Miscellaneous	-	-
Total	631,088	38.8
Total Acres Dry Land in County	1,627,325	100.0
<u>Area 1</u>		
Crop Abandoned	26,520	14.7
Open Pasture	153,557	85.3
Miscellaneous	-	-
Total	180,077	100.0
<u>Area 2</u>		
Crop Abandoned	9,860	2.2
Open Pasture	441,151	97.8
Miscellaneous	-	-
Total	451,011	100.0



Table 20

Use of Land  
Within Operating Units

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

:		Use	:	Acres	:	Percent	:
<u>County</u>							
Within Operating Units							
	Crop			45,134		2.8	
	Fallow			2,275		.1	
	Idle and Miscellaneous			32,960		2.0	
	Pasture			915,868		56.3	
	Total			996,237		61.2	
<u>Area 1</u>							
	Crop			36,670		16.7	
	Fallow			2,095		1.0	
	Idle and Miscellaneous			14,633		6.6	
	Pasture			166,631		75.7	
	Total			220,029		100.0	
<u>Area 2</u>							
	Crop			8,464		1.1	
	Fallow			130		.0	
	Idle and Miscellaneous			13,327		2.4	
	Pasture			749,237		96.5	
	Total			776,208		100.0	



Table 21

## Use of Plowed Land

		Source: *Land Use Survey, 1939	
Use	Acres	Percent	
<u>County</u>			
Plowed Land			
Small grain	482	.4	
Hay	1,036	.9	
Row crops	43,616	37.4	
Fallow	2,275	1.9	
Idle	32,960	28.2	
Crop abandoned	36,380	31.2	
Total	116,749	100.0	
*Survey includes 76 eastern townships			
<u>Area 1</u>			
Small grains	240	.3	
Hay	188	.2	
Row crops	36,242	45.3	
Fallow	2,095	2.6	
Idle	14,663	18.4	
Crop abandoned	26,520	33.2	
Total	79,948	100.0	
<u>Area 2</u>			
Small grains	242	.7	
Hay	848	2.3	
Row crops	7,374	20.0	
Fallow	180	.5	
Idle	18,327	49.7	
Crop abandoned	9,860	26.8	
Total	36,831	100.0	
T			





S U B S I D I E S



Table 22

Federal Subsidies  
Amounts Outstanding for Periods 1933-37

Source: From Individual Agency

Type of Payment Received	Amount
Loans	
Federal Land Bank*	\$ 504,525
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.	82,397
Emergency Crop and Drought Loans	192,639
Production Credit Ass'n.*	30,021
Rural Rehabilitation Loans	191,770
Sub Total	1,001,352
Grants	
Rural Rehabilitation Grants	158,545
AAA Payments	136,298
A.C.P. Payments	36,937
AAA Livestock	329,768
C.W.A.	186,008
W.P.A.	2,243,964
F.E.R.A.	1,960,071
Sub Total	5,051,621
Grand Total	\$6,052,973
Total Emergency Expenditures (*Excluding above because of good security)	
. . . . .	\$5,518,427
Emergency Payment per Capita (Population from Census 1930)	
	\$ 153



CONDITION OF UNOCCUPIED HOUSES



Table 23

Condition of Abandoned Houses

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County

Number of abandoned houses	365
Number of houses in ruins	273
Number of houses not in ruins	92
Number of houses gone	172

Area 1

Number of houses abandoned	140
Number of houses in ruins	86
Number of houses not in ruins	54
Number of houses gone	55

Area 2

Number of houses abandoned	225
Number of houses in ruins	187
Number of houses not in ruins	38
Number of houses gone	117

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CONDITION OF OCCUPIED HOUSES



Table 24

Condition of Occupied Houses

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County

Number of occupied houses	429
Number of good houses	54
Number of fair houses	180
Number of poor houses	195

Area 1

Number of occupied houses	199
Number of good houses	29
Number of fair houses	78
Number of poor houses	92

Area 2

Number of occupied houses	230
Number of good houses	25
Number of fair houses	102
Number of poor houses	103

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APPENDIX B

SAMPLE FARM SCHEDULE USED

LAND USE SURVEY

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY



Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Division of Project Organization  
OPERATOR'S SCHEDULE  
(Dry Farm Land)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Twp \_\_\_\_\_  
Range \_\_\_\_\_  
Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

Oper. Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Farmstead Twp \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_\_

1.State \_\_\_\_\_ 2.County \_\_\_\_\_ 3.Area \_\_\_\_\_ 4.Schedule No. \_\_\_\_\_  
5.Residence \_\_\_\_\_ 7.Tenure \_\_\_\_\_ 9.No.Yrs.Region \_\_\_\_\_ 11.Oper.Age \_\_\_\_\_  
6.Type of Farm \_\_\_\_\_ 8.No.Yrs.Farm \_\_\_\_\_ 10.Size of Farm \_\_\_\_\_ 12.Condition of Farmstead \_\_\_\_\_  
13.Acres Owned \_\_\_\_\_ Acres Rented \_\_\_\_\_ 15.Acres Total \_\_\_\_\_

LAND USE

16.Wheat \_\_\_\_\_ 20.Sorghums \_\_\_\_\_ 24.Cover Crop \_\_\_\_\_ 28.Tame Pasture \_\_\_\_\_  
17.Barley \_\_\_\_\_ 21.Hay \_\_\_\_\_ 25.Fallow \_\_\_\_\_ 29.Other \_\_\_\_\_  
18.Corn \_\_\_\_\_ 22.Cotton \_\_\_\_\_ 26.Idle \_\_\_\_\_ 30.Total \_\_\_\_\_  
19.Broom Corn \_\_\_\_\_ 23.Beans \_\_\_\_\_ 27.Native Pasture \_\_\_\_\_

ACREAGE SEEDED TO WHEAT:

31.Cg. \_\_\_\_\_ 32.Cu \_\_\_\_\_ 33.CuCr \_\_\_\_\_ 34.CuGgb \_\_\_\_\_ 35.CuCl \_\_\_\_\_  
36.CuCa \_\_\_\_\_ 37.Total \_\_\_\_\_

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CORN, WHEAT, BARLEY, etc. \_\_\_\_\_ : FEED CROPS \_\_\_\_\_  
38.Kind \_\_\_\_\_ 39.Acres \_\_\_\_\_ 40.Total A. \_\_\_\_\_ 41.Kind \_\_\_\_\_ 42.Acres \_\_\_\_\_ 43.Total \_\_\_\_\_

LIVESTOCK (Total A.U. \_\_\_\_\_)

BREEDING STOCK

: Up to: 1-2: 2 yrs: A. U. \_\_\_\_\_  
: 1 yr.: Yrs: & over: \_\_\_\_\_

FEEDERS

: Up to: 1-2: 2 yrs: A. U. \_\_\_\_\_  
: 1 yr.: Yrs: & over: \_\_\_\_\_

44. Cattle : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
45. Sheep : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
46. Swine : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
47. Total : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER

50. : Up to: 1-2: 2 yrs: A. U. \_\_\_\_\_  
: 1 yr.: Yrs: & over: \_\_\_\_\_

52.Dairy Stk. : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
53.Horse & Mu. : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
54.Poultry : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
55.Total : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

660

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES:

56. Power Line \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Water-Dwell. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Upright Silo \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Combine \_\_\_\_\_  
57. Home Unit \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Auto \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Source Dom. \_\_\_\_\_  
58. In Home \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Radio \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Truck \_\_\_\_\_ Water \_\_\_\_\_  
59. In Bldg. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Trench Silo \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Tractor \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Depth Well \_\_\_\_\_  
71. Source Stock \_\_\_\_\_  
Water \_\_\_\_\_

72.No. Members on Farm \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Employables (16-65) \_\_\_\_\_  
74. Man-Wk. Days Employ. Exclu. of WH. Relief \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Income from this \_\_\_\_\_  
76. Prev. Occu. before Settling in Region \_\_\_\_\_ 77. State \_\_\_\_\_ 78. Town \_\_\_\_\_  
79. Original Breaking (This Farm) \_\_\_\_\_

CROP RECORD (Operator's Record on This Farm) 80. Good \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Fair \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Poor \_\_\_\_\_  
83. Failure \_\_\_\_\_

88. 89. 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

TENANCY

Type of Rent: Acreage: Amount: Duration: Landlords : Address : Relationship  
: : : of Lease: Name : :  
: : : : : :  
: : : : : :  
: : : : : :

SOIL CONSERVING PRACTICES: (Acres)

84. Contour \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Terrace \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Chisel \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Strip Crop \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Cover crop \_\_\_\_\_

RECOMMENDED TYPE OF FARMING

Type : Total Acres: Pasture: Small Grain: Row Crops: Fallow : Livestock:  
: : : : : :

GOVERNMENT LOANS AND SUBSIDIES

89. Agri. Conserv. \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Seed Loans \_\_\_\_\_ 95. R.R. Grants \_\_\_\_\_  
90. Wheat \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Feed Loans \_\_\_\_\_ 96. Work Relief \_\_\_\_\_  
91. Cotton \_\_\_\_\_ 94. R.R. Loans \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Direct Relief \_\_\_\_\_

(Enumerator's Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Checker's Signature) \_\_\_\_\_



98. Children Attending School and of Pre-School Age

	:0-2:	3	: 4	: 5	:6-10:	10 &:	Total	
	:Yrs:	Yrs:	Yrs:	Yrs:	Yrs:	Yrs:	Over:	
Children:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

No. Attending School \_\_\_\_\_

School District \_\_\_\_\_

(Number and Name \_\_\_\_\_)

99. Factors limiting the capacity of the operated unit to support a farm family:

Order of Importance

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. None
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Size of Unit
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Insufficient Grazing Land
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Crop land severely damaged by erosion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Pasture land badly depleted by over-grazing, erosion, or lack of moisture
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Lack of control of land
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Insufficient number of livestock
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Crop land unsuitable for crop production
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Too much crop land to be economically farmed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Insufficient crop land
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Lack of feed storage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Lack of water
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Inadequate machinery

100. Probable normal gross annual cash income from farm \_\_\_\_\_

101. Present land use

1. Cg \_\_\_\_\_
2. Cu \_\_\_\_\_
3. Cr \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ca \_\_\_\_\_
5. Pn \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX C



## LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

On January 12, an appointed group of 16 farmers and ranchers met in Trinidad to plan for the agricultural future in Las Animas county. The group decided that in the range areas east of the mountains an operator should have from 4 to 10 sections depending on the location, and enterprises should be chiefly livestock. The operator should raise feed crops if possible with additional water from floods and with individual irrigation projects, and should practice controlled grazing on grasslands.

In the irrigated area some units should be enlarged. It was decided that the operator should produce more alfalfa generally, follow an adapted rotation and increase dairy farming. Additional water must be provided through small farm storage reservoirs or large storage reservoirs upstream. Bindweed is also a serious problem to be considered.

In the area west of Trinidad, reforestation and revegetation must be undertaken to hold the snow and rainwater where it falls in order to provide a more constant source for irrigation, and also to prevent damaging floods and loss of soil. Size of the farms generally should be increased and pasture should be made available for more of the smaller units. More satisfactory and longer leases should be effected with the C. F. & L. to encourage soil building practices. A more satisfactory cash crop, such as potatoes, should be grown to add to the farm income. In general, livestock farming should be practiced in the area.







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